



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C07D 519/00, A61K 31/52, 31/505, 31/44		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/11113
			(43) International Publication Date: 19 March 1998 (19.03.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/16286 (22) International Filing Date: 15 September 1997 (15.09.97) (30) Priority Data: 08/714,581 16 September 1996 (16.09.96) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): EURO-CELTIQUE, S.A. [LU/LU]; 122, boulevard de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg (LU). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CHASIN, Mark [US/US]; 3 Wayne Court, Manalapan, NJ 07726 (US). HOFER, Peter [CH/CH]; Birmanenstrasse 9, CH-4410 Liestal (CH). CAVALLA, David, J. [GB/GB]; 5 Tenison Avenue, Cambridge CB1 2DX (GB). (74) Agents: DAVIDSON, Clifford, M. et al.; Steinberg, Raskin & Davidson, P.C., 1140 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.	
(54) Title: NEW PDE IV INHIBITORS: "BIS-COMPOUNDS"			
(57) Abstract			
<p>Novel compounds which are effective PDE IV inhibitors are disclosed. The compounds possess improved PDE IV inhibition as compared to theophylline or rolipram, with improved selectivity with regard to, e.g., PDE V inhibition. Also provided is a process of making compounds of Formula (I). Compounds of the present invention are represented by Formula (I), its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrochloride salts, or prodrug forms thereof, wherein: X_{1a}, X_{1b} are independently selected from -NH and -N-lower alkyl, X_{2a}, X_{2b} are optionally present and are independently selected from S(O)_n, O, CH₂, and NH; P_{1a}, P_{1b}, P_{2a}, P_{2b}, P_{4a} and P_{4b} are independently selected from N, or CH; R_{1a}, R_{1b}, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R_{3a} and R_{3b} are independently selected from H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₃-C₆ branched alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, said alkyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, aryl or heteroaryl group(s), said aryl and heteroaryl group(s) being optionally substituted with hydroxy, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, halogen, alkyl, or cycloalkyl; and n is an integer from 0 to 2.</p>			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia			SG	Singapore		

5

NEW PDE IV INHIBITORS: "BIS-COMPOUNDS"**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

10

Asthma is a complex disease involving the concerted actions of multiple inflammatory and immune cells, spasmogens, inflammatory mediators, cytokines and growth factors. In recent practice there have been four major classes of compounds used in the treatment of asthma, namely bronchodilators (e.g., β -adrenoceptor agonists), anti-inflammatory agents (e.g., corticosteroids), prophylactic anti-allergic agents (e.g., cromolyn sodium) and xanthines (e.g., theophylline) which appear to possess both bronchodilating and anti-inflammatory activity.

15

20

Theophylline has been a preferred drug of first choice in the treatment of asthma. Although it has been touted for its direct bronchodilatory action, theophylline's therapeutic value is now believed to also stem from anti-inflammatory activity. Its mechanism of action remains unclear. However, it is believed that several of its cellular activities are important in its activity as an anti-asthmatic, including cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase inhibition, adenosine receptor antagonism, stimulation of catecholamine release, and its ability to increase the number and activity of suppressor T-lymphocytes. While all of these may actually contribute to its activity, only PDE inhibition may account for both the anti-inflammatory and bronchodilatory components. However, theophylline is known to have a narrow therapeutic index and a wide range of untoward side effects which are considered problematic.

25

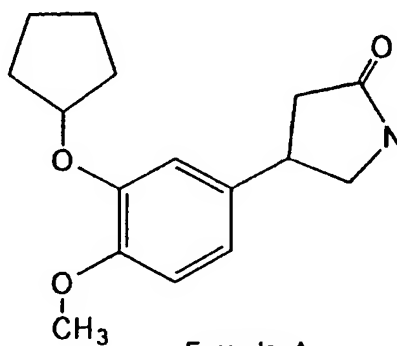
5 Of the activities mentioned above, theophylline's activity in inhibiting cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase has recently received considerable attention. Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases (PDEs) have received considerable attention as molecular targets for anti-asthmatic agents. Cyclic 3',5'-adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) and cyclic 3',5'-guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) are known second
10 messengers that mediate the functional responses of cells to a multitude of hormones, neurotransmitters and autoids. At least two therapeutically important effects could result from phosphodiesterase inhibition, and the consequent rise in intracellular adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate (cAMP) or guanosine 3',5'-monophosphate (cGMP) in key cells in the pathophysiology of asthma. These are smooth
15 muscle relaxation (resulting in bronchodilation) and anti-inflammatory activity.

 It has become known that there are multiple, distinct PDE isoenzymes which differ in their cellular distribution. A variety of inhibitors possessing a marked degree of selectivity for one isoenzyme or the other have been synthesized.

 The structure-activity relationships (SAR) of isozyme-selective inhibitors
20 has been discussed in detail, e.g., in the article of Theodore J. Torphy, et al., "Novel Phosphodiesterases Inhibitors For The Therapy Of Asthma", Drug News & Prospective, 6(4) May 1993, pages 203-214. The PDE enzymes can be grouped into five families according to their specificity toward hydrolysis of cAMP or cGMP, their sensitivity to regulation by calcium, calmodulin or cGMP, and their
25 selective inhibition by various compounds. PDE I is stimulated by Ca^{2+} /calmodulin. PDE II is cGMP-stimulated, and is found in the heart and adrenals. PDE III is cGMP-inhibited, and inhibition of this enzyme creates positive inotropic activity. PDE IV is cAMP specific, and its inhibition causes airway relaxation, antiinflammatory and antidepressant activity. PDE V appears to be important in
30 regulating cGMP content in vascular smooth muscle, and therefore PDE V inhibitors may have cardiovascular activity.

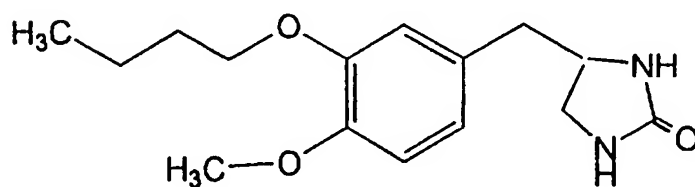
5 While there are compounds derived from numerous structure activity relationship studies which provide PDE III inhibition, the number of structural classes of PDE IV inhibitors is relatively limited. Analogues of rolipram, which has the following structural formula (Formula A):

10



Formula A

and of RO-20-1724, which has the following structural formula (Formula B):



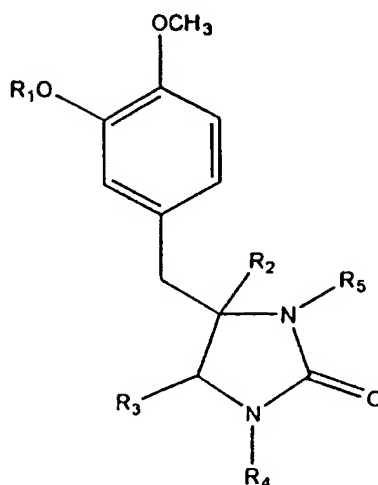
Formula B

15

have been studied.

5

U.S. Patent No. 4,308,278 discloses compounds of the Formula C:



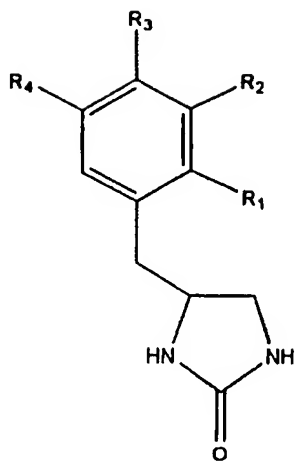
Formula C

Wherein R₁ is (C₃-C₆) cycloalkyl or benzyl; each of R₂ and R₃ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄) alkyl; R₄ is R₂ or alkoxycarbonyl; and R₅ is hydrogen or alkoxycarbonyl.

10

Compounds of Formula D are disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,636,039. These compounds are benzylimidazolidinones which act as hypertensive agents.

5

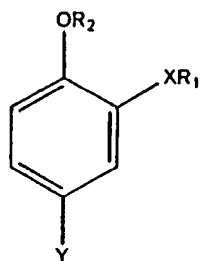


Formula D

Substituents R₁-R₄ in Formula D represent a variety of groups, including hydrogen and lower alkyl.

PCT publication WO 87/06576 discloses antidepressants of Formula E:

10



Formula E

5 wherein R₁ is a polycycloalkyl group having from 7 to 11 carbon atoms; R₂ is methyl or ethyl; X is O or NH; and Y comprises of a mono-or bicyclic heterocyclic group with optional substituents.

Rolipram, which was initially studied because of its activity as an anti-depressant, has been shown to selectively inhibit the PDE IV enzyme and this
10 compound has since become a standard agent in the classification of PDE enzyme subtypes.

There appears to be considerable therapeutic potential for PDE IV inhibitors. Early work focused on depression as a CNS therapeutic endpoint and on inflammation, and has subsequently been extended to include related diseases such
15 as dementia and asthma. In-vitro, rolipram, RO20-1724 and other PDE IV inhibitors have been shown to inhibit (1) mediator synthesis/release in mast cells, basophils, monocytes and eosinophils; (2) respiratory burst, chemotaxis and degranulation in neutrophils and eosinophils; and (3) mitogen-dependent growth and differentiation in lymphocytes (The PDE IV Family Of Calcium-
20 Phosphodiesterases Enzymes, John A. Lowe, III, et al., Drugs of the Future 1992, 17(9):799-807).

PDE IV (and possibly PDE V) is present in all the major inflammatory cells in asthma including eosinophils, neutrophils, T-lymphocytes, macrophages and endothelial cells. Its inhibition causes down regulation of cellular activation and
25 relaxes smooth muscle cells in the trachea and bronchus. On the other hand, inhibition of PDE III, which is present in myocardium, causes an increase in both the force and rate of cardiac contractility. These are undesirable side effects for an anti-inflammatory agent. Theophylline, a non-selective PDE inhibitor, inhibits both PDE III and PDE IV, resulting in both desirable anti-asthmatic effects and
30 undesirable cardiovascular stimulation. With this well-known distinction between PDE isozymes, the opportunity for concomitant anti-inflammation and bronchodilation without many of the side effects associated with theophylline

5 therapy is apparent. The increased incidence of morbidity and mortality due to asthma in many Western countries over the last decade has focused the clinical emphasis on the inflammatory nature of this disease and the benefit of inhaled steroids. Development of an agent that possesses both bronchodilatory and antiinflammatory properties would be most advantageous.

10 It appears that selective PDE IV inhibitors should be more effective with fewer side effects than theophylline. Clinical support has been shown for this hypothesis. Furthermore, it would be desirable to provide PDE IV inhibitors which are more selective than rolipram and therefore have a lower P_{50} so as to reduce the amount of the agent required to effect PDE IV inhibition.

15 In recent years, several different compounds have been suggested as possible therapeutic compositions which achieve the desired PDE IV inhibition without the side effects alluded to above. However, these efforts have been chiefly directed to developing non-specific derivatives of particular classes of compounds, i.e. rolipram analogs, benzoxazoles, adenines, thioxanthines, etc. These efforts, however, have resulted in a myriad of compounds having a wide range of PDE IV IC_{50} s. Often, the general formulas disclosed yield several compounds which have poor levels of PDE IV inhibition and/or lack sufficient specificity. Consequently, these efforts often provide no assurance that any particular derivative within the formula will have the desired combination of high PDE IV inhibition and selectivity. 20 The present invention addresses this need.

25 It is accordingly a primary object of the present invention to provide new compounds which have a superior PDE IV inhibitory effect as compared to rolipram and theophylline.

30 It is another object of the present invention to provide new compounds which act as effective PDE IV inhibitors with lower PDE III inhibition.

5 It is a further object of the present invention to provide new compounds which exhibit surprisingly greater selectivity with regard to their PDE IV inhibitory effects.

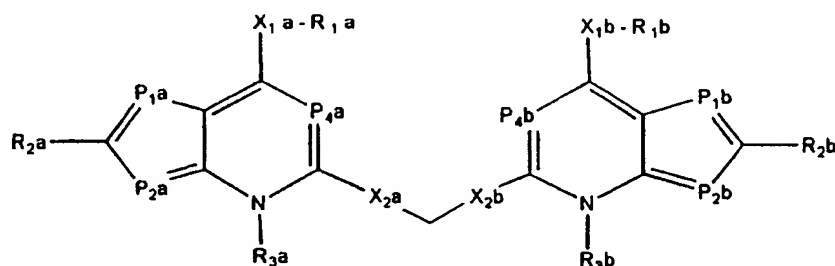
It is another object of the present invention to provide a method of treating a patient requiring PDE IV inhibition.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide new compounds for treating disease states associated with abnormally high physiological levels of cytokines, including tumor necrosis factor.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a process of synthesizing the new compounds of this invention.

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

With the above and other objects in view, one aspect of the invention includes PDE IV inhibiting compounds containing a multi-ring system(s) with a substitution pattern that yields compounds having a high degree of selective PDE IV inhibition and an IC_{50} below that of rolipram and theophylline. The present invention thus includes compounds of Formula I:



Formula I

5 its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrochloride salts or prodrug forms thereof,
wherein:

X_{1a} , X_{1b} are independently selected from -NH and -N-lower alkyl;

X_{2a} , X_{2b} are optionally present and are independently selected from
S(O) $_n$, O, CH₂, and NH;

10 P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} , and P_{4b} are independently selected from N, or CH;

R_{1a} , R_{1b} , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_{3a} and R_{3b} are independently selected from H, C₁-C₆
alkyl, C₃-C₆ branched alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, said alkyl groups being
optionally substituted with 1-3 groups selected from halogen, aryl or
heteroaryl, said aryl or heteroaryl being optionally substituted with hydroxy,
15 alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, halogen, alkyl, or cycloalkyl;

and

n is an integer from 0 to 2.

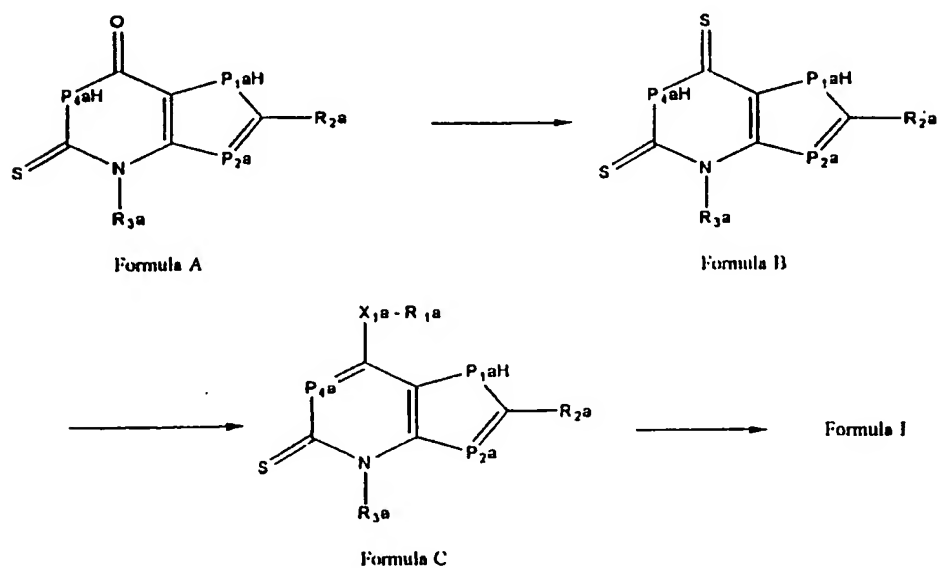
The present invention also provides pharmaceutically acceptable salts and
20 prodrug forms of the compounds of Formula I. Also provided in the present
invention is a method of effecting PDE IV inhibition in mammals by administering
compounds of Formula I.

25

30

5

The present invention further provides a process for the synthesis of the compounds of Formula I. The process is described in Scheme I below:



Scheme I

10

wherein:

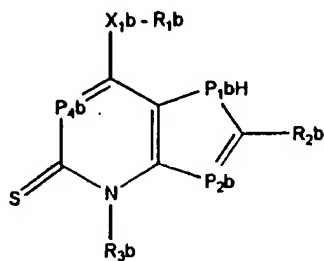
X_{1a} is selected from -NH and N-lower alkyl;

X_{2a} is selected from a bond, S(O) $_n$, O, CH $_2$, and NH;

P_{1a} , P_{2a} and P_{4a} are independently selected from N, or OH;

5 R_{1a} , R_{2a} and R_{3a} are independently selected from H, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_3 - C_6 branched alkyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, said alkyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, aryl or heteroaryl groups being optionally substituted with hydroxy, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkoxy; and n is an integer from 0-2.

Compounds of Formula C' having the structure:



Formula C'

15 can also be synthesized by the reaction process in Scheme I, wherein X_{1b} , P_{1b} , P_{2b} , P_{4b} , R_{1b} , R_{2b} , and R_{3b} are as defined under the description of Formula I. Two molecules of a compound of Formula C or C', shown above, are reacted to form one molecule of the compound of Formula I, as depicted by the synthetic Scheme I. The substituents X_{1a} , X_{1b} , X_{2a} , X_{2b} , P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} , P_{4b} , R_{1a} , R_{1b} , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_{3a} and R_{3b} are as defined earlier under the description of Formula I above and n is an integer from 0 to 2.

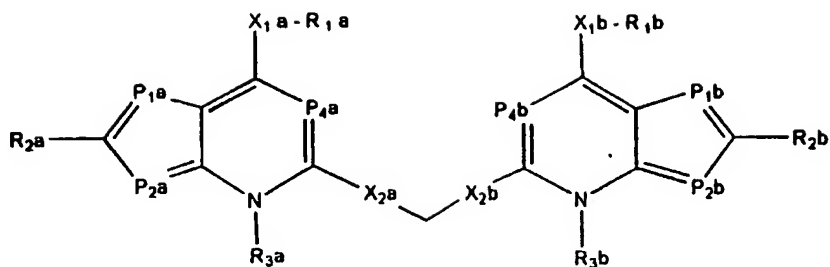
20

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention includes PDE IV inhibiting compounds having selective PDE IV inhibition and an IC_{50} below that of rolipram.

25 The present invention thus includes compounds of Formula I:

5



Formula I

its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrochloride salts or prodrug forms thereof, wherein:

X_{1a} , X_{1b} are independently selected from -NH and -N-lower alkyl;
 X_{2a} , X_{2b} are optionally present and are independently selected from
 S(O) n , O, CH₂, and NH;

P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} , and P_{4b} are independently selected from N, or CH;

R_{1a} , R_{1b} , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_{3a} and R_{3b} are independently selected from H, C₁-C₆ alkyl,

C₃-C₆ branched alkyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, said alkyl groups being optionally substituted with 1-3 groups selected from halogen, aryl or heteroaryl group(s), said aryl and heteroaryl group(s) being optionally substituted with hydroxy, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, halogen, alkyl, or cycloalkyl; and n is an integer from 0 to 2.

Preferred compounds of the present invention are those wherein:

X_{1a} and X_{1b} are independently selected from -NH and -NCH₃;

X_{2a} and X_{2b} are each -S-;

5 P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} and P_{4b} are each N;
 R_{1a} and R_{1b} are independantly selected from C_3 - C_5 cycloalkyl and
 $-CH_2$ - heteroaryl;
 R_{2a} and R_{2b} are each cyclopropyl; and
 R_{3a} and R_{3b} are independently selected from $-C_1$ - C_6 alkyl.

10

Further preferred compounds of the present invention include compounds wherein:

X_{1a} and X_{1b} are independently selected from NH and NCH_3 ;
 X_{2a} and X_{2b} are each $-S-$;
 P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} and P_{4b} are each N;
 15 R_{1a} and R_{1b} are independently selected from cyclopentyl and $-CH_2$ -pyridyl;
 R_{2a} and R_{2b} are each cyclopropyl; and
 R_{3a} and R_{3b} are each propyl.

Particularly preferred compounds of the present invention include:

- 20 1. S,S' -methylene bis (6-cyclopentyl-8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-2-thio-3H-purine)dihydrochloride.
2. S,S' -methylene-bis-(2-(8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-6-(4-pyridylmethylamino)2-thio-3H-purine))tetrahydrochloride.

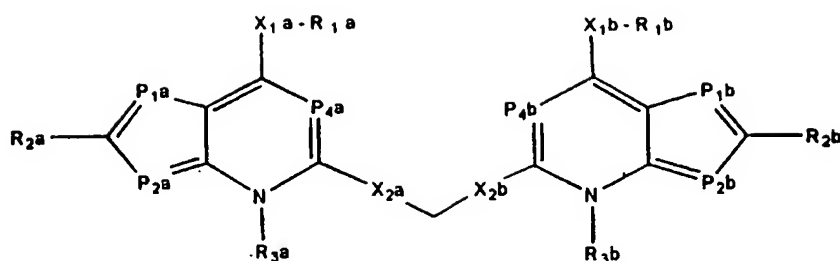
25

 Provided in the present invention are methods of effecting PDE IV inhibition in mammals by administering a compound of Formula I. Also provided in the present invention are methods of treating a mammal suffering from a disease state selected from a group consisting of allergies, inflammation, atopic diseases such as asthma, and rhinitis, comprising administering a compound of claim 1.

30

 Another aspect of the present invention provides a process, depicted in Scheme I, for the syntheses of the compounds of Formula I having the structure:

5



Formula I

its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrochloride salts, or prodrug forms thereof,
wherein:

X_{1a} , X_{1b} are independently selected from -NH and -N-lower alkyl;

X_{2a} , X_{2b} are optionally present and are independently selected from
S(O) $_n$, O, CH $_2$, and NH;

P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} , and P_{4b} are independently selected from N, or CH;

R_{1a} , R_{1b} , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_{3a} and R_{3b} are independently selected from H, C $_1$ -C $_6$
alkyl,

C $_3$ -C $_6$ branched alkyl, C $_3$ -C $_6$ cycloalkyl, said alkyl groups being

optionally substituted with halogen, aryl or heteroaryl group(s),

said aryl and heteroaryl group(s) being optionally substituted with hydroxy,

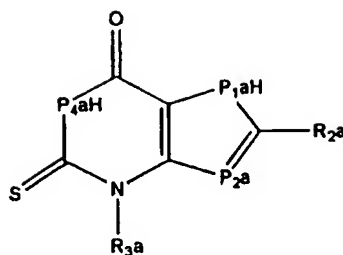
alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, halogen, alkyl, or cycloalkyl; and

n is an integer from 0 to 2;

which comprises:

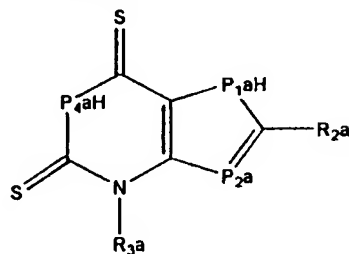
(a) treating a compound of Formula A:

5



Formula A

wherein P_{1a} , P_{2a} , P_{4a} and R_{3a} are as defined above, with an effective amount of a thionating agent to produce a compound of Formula B:

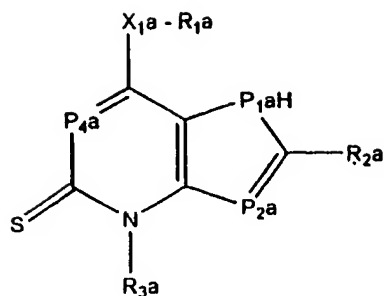


Formula B

10

(b) treating a compound of Formula B, with an aminating agent under conditions effective to produce a compound of Formula C:

5

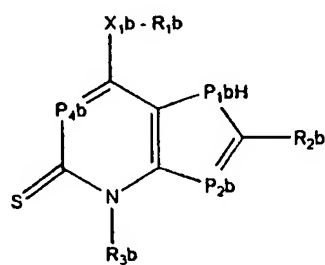


wherein X_{1a} , R_{1a} , P_{1a} , P_{2a} , R_{2a} , R_{3a} , and P_{4a} are as defined above; and

(c) treating a compound of Formula C with silica gel under conditions effective to produce a compound of Formula I.

10

Compounds of Formula C' having the structure:



Formula C'

15

can also be synthesized by the reaction process in Scheme I, wherein X_{1b} , P_{1b} , P_{2b} , P_{4b} , R_{1b} , R_{2b} , and R_{3b} are as defined under the description of Formula I. Two molecules of a compound of Formula C or C', shown above, are reacted to form

5 one molecule of the compound of Formula I, as depicted by the synthetic Scheme 1. The substituents X_{1a} , X_{1b} , X_{2a} , X_{2b} , P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} , P_{4b} , R_{1a} , R_{1b} , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_{3a} , and R_{3b} are as defined earlier under the description of Formula I above and n is an integer from 0 to 2.

10 In a preferred embodiment is provided a process to make compounds of Formula I, wherein

X_{1a} and X_{1b} are independently selected from -NH and -NCH₃;

X_{2a} and X_{2b} are each -S-;

P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} and P_{4b} are each N;

15 R_{1a} and R_{1b} are independently selected from C₄-C₃ cycloalkyl and -CH₂-heteroaryl;

R_{2a} and R_{2b} are each cyclopropyl; and

R_{3a} and R_{3b} are independently selected from -C₁-C₆ alkyl.

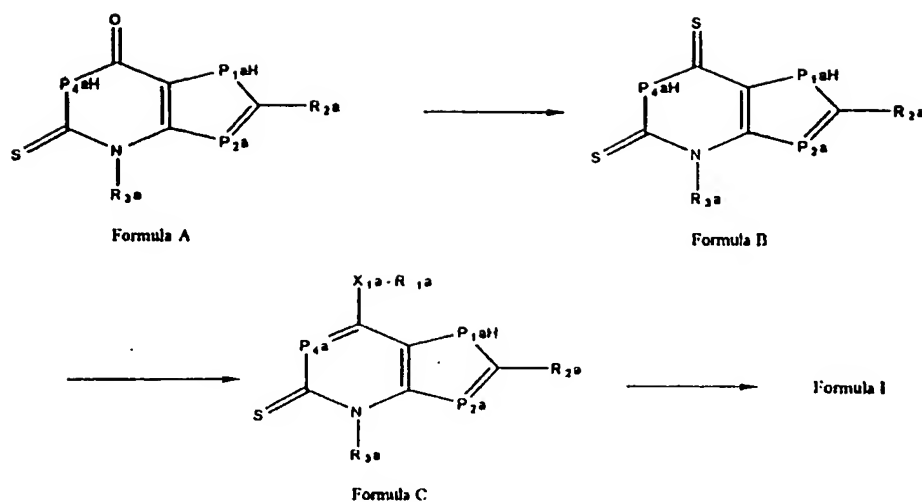
20 In a further preferred embodiment is provided a process to make, compounds of Formula I selected from

S,S'-methylene-bis-(2-(8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-6-(4-pyridylmethylamino)-2-thio-3H-purine)) tetrahydrochloride; and

S,S'-methylene-bis(6-cyclopentyl-8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-2-thio-3H-purine)dihydrochloride..

25 The process to make compounds of Formula I is schematically depicted in Scheme I as follows:

5



Scheme 1

wherein:

X_{1a} , X_{1b} , X_{2a} , X_{2b} , P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} , P_{4b} , R_{1a} , R_{1b} , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_{3a} , and n are as defined above.

10 As defined herein "alkyl" represents a C_1 - C_8 straight chain alkyl, C_3 - C_8 branched alkyl or C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl group. As defined herein, "lower alkyl" represents $-C_1$ - C_4 straight chain alkyl, $-C_3$ - C_5 branched alkyl, or $-C_3$ - C_8 cycloalkyl group. A "heteroaryl" group, as defined herein, represents a C_5 - C_{10} mono or

15 to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S.

5 Representative examples of a "heteroaryl" group are pyrrole, pyridine (pyridyl), oxazole, adenines, benzoxazole, and the like.

 The present invention also includes pharmaceutically acceptable salts and prodrugs of all the compounds of Formula I. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include hydrochlorides, cholines and others.

10 In another embodiment of the present invention is provided a method of effecting PDE IV inhibition in mammals which comprises administering a compound of Formula I. In yet another embodiment of the present invention is provided a method of treating a mammal suffering from a disease state selected from a group consisting of allergies, inflammation, atopic diseases such as asthma,
15 and rhinitis, comprising administering a compound of Formula I.

Methods of Syntheses

 The compositions of the present invention can be prepared using standard organic methods. Details concerning preparing some of the preferred compounds
20 are provided in the Examples section below.

Methods of Treatment

 In view of the high degree of selective PDE IV inhibition, the compounds of the present invention can be administered to anyone requiring PDE IV inhibition.
25 Administration may be accomplished orally, topically, by suppository, inhalation or insufflation, or parenterally.

 The present invention also encompasses all pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the foregoing compounds. One skilled in the art will recognize that acid addition salts of the presently claimed compounds may be prepared by reaction of the
30 compounds with the appropriate acid via a variety of known methods. Alternatively, alkali and alkaline earth metal salts are prepared by reaction of the compounds of the invention with the appropriate base via a variety of known methods. For

5 example, the sodium salt of the compounds of the invention can be prepared via reacting the compound with sodium hydride.

 Various oral dosage forms can be used, including such solid forms as tablets, gelcaps, capsules, caplets, granules, lozenges and bulk powders and liquid forms such as emulsions, solution and suspensions. The compounds of the present invention can be administered alone or can be combined with various
10 pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients known to those skilled in the art, including but not limited to diluents, suspending agents, solubilizers, binders, disintegrants, preservatives, coloring agents, lubricants and the like.

 When the compounds of the present invention are incorporated into oral
15 tablets, such tablets can be compressed, tablet triturates, enteric-coated, sugar-coated, film-coated, multiply compressed or multiply layered. Liquid oral dosage forms include aqueous and nonaqueous solutions, emulsions, suspensions, and solutions and/or suspensions reconstituted from non-effervescent granules, containing suitable solvents, preservatives, emulsifying agents, suspending agents,
20 diluents, sweeteners, coloring agents, and flavorings agents. When the compounds of the present invention are to be injected parenterally, they may be, e.g., in the form of an isotonic sterile solution. Alternatively, when the compounds of the present invention are to be inhaled, they may be formulated into a dry aerosol or may be formulated into an aqueous or partially aqueous solution.

25 In addition, when the compounds of the present invention are incorporated into oral dosage forms, it is contemplated that such dosage forms may provide an immediate release of the compound in the gastrointestinal tract, or alternatively may provide a controlled and/or sustained release through the gastrointestinal tract. A wide variety of controlled and/or sustained release formulations are well known to
30 those skilled in the art, and are contemplated for use in connection with the formulations of the present invention. The controlled and/or sustained release may

5 be provided by, e.g., a coating on the oral dosage form or by incorporating the compound(s) of the invention into a controlled and/or sustained release matrix.

Specific examples of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients that may be used for formulate oral dosage forms, are described in the Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients, American Pharmaceutical Association (1986),
10 incorporated by reference herein. Techniques and compositions for making solid oral dosage forms are described in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Tablets (Lieberman, Lachman and Schwartz, editors) 2nd edition, published by Marcel Dekker, Inc., incorporated by reference herein. Techniques and compositions for making tablets (compressed and molded), capsules (hard and soft gelatin) and pills
15 are also described in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Arthur Osol, editor), 1553-1593 (1980), incorporated herein by reference. Techniques and composition for making liquid oral dosage forms are described in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Disperse Systems, (Lieberman, Rieger and Banker, editors) published by Marcel Dekker, Inc., incorporated herein by reference.

20 When the compounds of the present invention are incorporated for parenteral administration by injection (e.g., continuous infusion or bolus injection), the formulation for parenteral administration may be in the form of suspensions, solutions, emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and such formulations may further comprise pharmaceutically necessary additives such as stabilizing agents, sus-
25 pending agents, dispersing agents, and the like. The compounds of the invention may also be in the form of a powder for reconstitution as an injectable formulation.

The dose of the compounds of the present invention is dependent upon the affliction to be treated, the severity of the symptoms, the route of administration, the frequency of the dosage interval, the presence of any deleterious side-effects,
30 and the particular compound utilized, among other things.

5 The present invention is further related to a method for the treatment of allergic and inflammatory disease which comprises administering to a mammal in need thereof an effective amount of the compounds of the present invention.

 The present invention is also related to a method for the mediation or inhibition of the enzymatic or catalytic activity of PDE IV activity in mammals,
10 particularly humans, which comprises administering an effective amount of the above-described compounds of the invention to a mammal in need of PDE IV inhibition.

 The compounds of the present invention may find use in the treatment of other disease states in humans and other mammals, such as in the treatment of
15 disease states associated with a physiologically detrimental excess of tumor necrosis factor (TNF). TNF activates monocytes, macrophages and T-lymphocytes. This activation has been implicated in the progression of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and other disease states related to the production of TNF and other cytokines modulated by TNF.

20 The following examples illustrate various aspects of the present invention, and are not to be construed to limit the claims in any manner whatsoever.

Example 1

S,S'-methylene-bis(2-(8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-6-(4-pyridylmethylamino)-2-thio-3H-purine)) tetrahydrochloride

(i) 8-Cyclopropyl-3-propyl-2,6-dithioxanthine

 In a 5 L 3-necked flask fitted with a mechanical stirrer and a condenser with a drying tube were placed 2.2 L of pyridine and 8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-2-thio-6-oxoxanthine (220 g, 0.88 mol). Phosphorus pentasulfide (236 g, 1.06 mol) was
30 added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 5 hours and stored overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was cooled to 5-10° and 3 N aqueous sodium hydroxide (770 ml) was added over 1.5 hours with stirring. Stirring was

5 continued for 30 minutes after removal of the cooling bath and the precipitated product was collected by suction filtration. The filter cake was washed successively with pyridine (300 ml) and four 300 ml portions of tetrahydrofuran. The solvents are evaporated in vacuo and the solid residue was stirred with water (750 ml), filtered and washed with water. The crude product was dissolved in 1.7 L of 1 N
10 sodium hydroxide and stirred with 15 g of Darco G-60. The charcoal was filtered and the treatment was repeated with a fresh portion of charcoal. The solution was acidified to pH 1.5 with 6 N hydrochloric acid and the pale yellow precipitate was collected. The solid was dissolved again in 1.7 L of 1N sodium hydroxide and treated successively with two portions of charcoal as above. The solution was
15 acidified and the precipitate was collected and washed with water. After drying to constant weight at 54°C under vacuum, there was obtained 128 g (56%) of the title compound, mp over 245°C.

20 (ii) 8-Cyclopropyl-3,7-dihydro-3-propyl-6-(4-pyridylmethylamino)-2H-purine-2-thione

5.33 g (20 mmoles) of 8-cyclopropyl-3-n-propyl-2,6-dithioxanthine and 21.3 ml (200 mmoles) of 95% 4-picolyamine were heated under argon to 150-5°C. After 14 hours the cooled solution was poured into 100 ml of water, acidified with
25 19 ml of 10N HCl and 1N HCl to pH 6, where an orange colored gum was formed. With sodium bicarbonate the mixture was neutralized to pH 7. With time the gum crystallized and the solid is collected and washed. The residue was suspended in acetone and the crystals collected: 3.92 (57.6%) of crude product. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness, dissolved in 40 ml of 0.5N NaOH, extracted 4 times with
30 methylene chloride, and acidified again with 5N HCl to pH 6. Again the gum crystallized over 48 hours and the mixture was neutralized to pH 7 with bicarbonate and the solid collected: 1.75 g (25.7%) of crude product. Both parts were dissolved in 30 ml of methylene chloride and filtered through 30 g of silicagel in a

5 column. 150 mg (2.8%) of starting material was recovered first, then 5.04 g (74.0%) of product was recovered with 5% of methanol, which was dissolved in 32 ml of 1N HCl, treated with 250 mg of charcoal, filtered, and neutralized with 7.5 ml of 2N NaOH and sodium bicarbonate solution to pH 7-8. The water phase was decanted from the gum and the latter washed with water and crystallized from
10 acetone: 4.08 g (59.9%) of thioisoguanine with mp 204-210°C with decomposition.

(iii) S,S'-methylene-bis(6-cyclopentyl-8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-2-thio-3H-purine) dihydrochloride

15 5.39 g (17 mM) of N⁶-cyclopentyl-8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-2-thio-isoguanine were dissolved in 60 ml of dichloromethane and stirred for 24 hr at 25°C with 6 g of silicagel. The mixture was purified by chromatography on silicagel eluting with dichloromethane, to give the free base of the title compound (4.24g), which was dissolved in 30 ml methanol, treated with 16.9 ml of 1 M methanolic
20 HCL and evaporated to dryness. Crystallization and recrystallization from dichloromethane-acetone gave 1.04 g of the title compound, mp 278-80°C.

Elemental analysis for C₃₃H₅₂Cl₂N₁₀S₂

Calc. C 55.06 H 6.72 Cl 9.85 N 19.46 S 8.91

25 Found C 54.84 H 6.71 Cl 10.14 N 19.05 S 8.92

Example 2

S,S'-methylene-bis(2-(8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-6-(4-pyridylmethylamino)-2-thio-3H-purine)) tetrahydrochloride

30 5.67 g (16.7 mM) of 8-cyclopropyl-N⁶-(4-picolyl)-3-propyl-2-thio-isoguanine were dissolved in 30 ml of dichloromethane and stirred for 24 hr at 25°C with 3 g of silicagel. The mixture was purified by chromatography on a silicagel column eluting

5 with dichloromethane, to give the crude free base of the title compound (5.04 g), which was dissolved in 40 ml of methanol, treated with 30 ml of 1M methanolic HCl and evaporated to dryness. The residue was crystallized from dichloromethane and recrystallized from isopropanol to give the title compound (1.09 g), mp 198-210°C (dec).

10 Elemental analysis for $C_{33}H_{42}N_{12}S_2 \cdot 3.8 HCl \cdot 2.2 H_2O$

Calc C 48.23 H 5.58 Cl 15.46 N 19.28 O 4.09 S 7.36

Found C 48.08 H 5.58 Cl 15.69 N 19.13 O 4.39 S 7.43

15 Enzyme Isolation Protocol

Protocols for PDE III and PDE IV inhibition activity are set forth below:

Type III Phosphodiesterase

20 The Type III PDE is isolated from human platelets using a procedure similar to that previously described by Weishaar, R.E.; Burrows, S.D.; Kobylarg, D.C., Quade, N.M.; Evans, D.B., Biochem. Pharmacol., 35:787, 1986. Briefly, 1-2 units of platelets are suspended in an equal volume of buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, containing 2 mM magnesium acetate, 1 mM dithiothreitol, and 5 mM Na_2EDTA). The protease inhibitor phenyl methyl-sulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) is also included in
25 this buffer at a final concentration of 200 μM . The suspension is homogenized using a polytron and the homogenate centrifuged at 100,000 x g for 60 minutes. This and all subsequent procedures are performed at 0-4°C. The supernatant is then filtered through four layers of gauze and applied to a DEAE-Trisacryl M column, previously equilibrated with buffer B (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, containing
30 1 mM magnesium acetate, 1 mM dithiothreitol and 200 μM PMSF). After application of the sample, the column is washed with several bed volumes of buffer B, after which the different forms of PDE are eluted from the column using two

5 successive linear NaCl gradients (0.05-0.15 M, 300 ml total; 0.15-0.40 M, 200 ml total). Five milliliter fractions are collected and assayed for cyclic AMP and cyclic GMP PDE activity. Fractions containing PDE III activity are pooled and dialyzed overnight against 4 liters of buffer B. The dialyzed PDE III is then concentrated to 10% of the original volume, diluted to 50% with ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
10 and stored at -20°C. PDE III can typically be retained for up to four weeks with little or no loss of activity.

Measuring Type III PDE Activity

Enzyme activity is assessed by measuring the hydrolysis of [³H]-cyclic AMP, as described by Thompson, W.J., Teraski, W.L., Epstein, P.N., Strada, S.J.: Adv. Cyclic Nucleotide Res. 10:69, 1979. The cyclic AMP concentration used in this
15 assay is 0.2 µM, which approximates to the K_m value. Protein concentration is adjusted to ensure that no more than 15% of the available substrate is hydrolyzed during the incubation period.

20 All test compounds are dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (final concentration of 2.5%). This concentration of dimethyl sulfoxide inhibits enzyme activity by approximately 10%.

Type IV Phosphodiesterase

Enzyme Isolation Protocol

25 The Type IV PDE is isolated from bovine tracheal smooth muscle using a procedure similar to that previously described by Silver, P.J., et al.: Eur. J. Pharmacol. 150:85, 1988.(1). Briefly, smooth muscle from bovine trachea is minced and homogenized using a polytron in 10 volumes of an extraction buffer
30 containing 10 mM Tris-acetate (pH 7.5), 2 mM magnesium chloride, 1 mM dithiothreitol and 2,000 units/ml of aprotinin. This and all subsequent procedures are performed at 0-4°C. The homogenate is sonicated and then centrifuged at

5 48,000 x g for 30 minutes. The resulting supernatant is applied to a DEAE
Trisacryl M column previously equilibrated with sodium acetate and dithiothreitol.
After applications of the sample, the column is washed with sodium
acetate/dithiothreitol, after which the different forms of PDE are eluted from the
column using a linear Tris-HCl/NaCl gradient. Fractions containing Type IV PDE
10 are collected, dialyzed and concentrated to 14% of the original volume. The
concentrated fractions are diluted to 50% with ethylene glycol and stored at
-20°C.

Measuring Type IV PDE Activity

15 Enzyme activity is assessed by measuring the hydrolysis of [³H]-cyclic AMP,
as described by Thompson, W.J., et al.: Adv. Cyclic Nucleotide Res. 10:69, 1979.
The cyclic AMP concentration used in this assay is 0.2 μM, which approximates to
the K_m value. Protein concentration is adjusted to ensure that no more than 15% of
the available substrate is hydrolyzed during the incubation period.

20 All test compounds are dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (final concentration
of 2.5%). This concentration of dimethyl sulfoxide inhibits enzyme activity by
approximately 10%.

Measuring Type V PDE Activity

25 Enzyme Isolation Protocol

30 The Type V PDE is isolated using a procedure similar to that previously
described by Weishaar et al., Hypertension 15:528, (1990). Briefly, 1-2 units of
platelets are suspended in an equal volume of buffer A (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5,
containing 2 mM magnesium acetate, 1 mM dithiothreitol, and 5 mM Na₂EDTA)
using a polytron. The proteinase inhibitor phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF)
are also included in this buffer at a final concentration of 200 μM. This and all

5 subsequent procedures are performed at 0-4°C. The homogenate is then
centrifuged at 100,000 rpm for 60 minutes. The supernatant is then removed and
filtered through four layers of gauze and applied to a DEAE-Trisacryl M column.
The column is washed with several bed volumes of buffer B (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH
7.5, containing 2 mM magnesium acetate, 1 mM dithiothreitol, and 200 μ M
10 PMSF) and eluted by two successive linear NaCl gradients (0.05-0.15 M, 300 ml
total; 0.15-0.40 M, 200 ml total). Five ml fractions are collected and assayed for
cyclic AMP and cyclic GMP PDE activity. Fractions that contain PDE V are
pooled and dialyzed overnight against 4 L of buffer C (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5,
containing 2 mM magnesium acetate and proteinase inhibitors). The dialyzed PDE
15 V is then concentrated to 10% of the original volume, diluted to 50% with ethylene
glycol monoethyl ether and stored at -20°C. PDE V can typically be retained for
up to four weeks with little or no loss of activity.

Measuring Type V PDE Activity:

20 Enzyme activity is assessed by measuring the hydrolysis of [3 H]-cyclic GMP,
as described by Thompson et al. (Thompson, W.J., Teraski, W.L., Epstein, P.N.,
Strada, S.J.: Adv. Cyclic Nucleotide Res. 10:69, 1979). The cyclic GMP
concentration used in this assay is 0.2 μ M, which approximates to the K_m value.
Protein concentration is adjusted to ensure that no more than 15% of the available
25 substrate is hydrolyzed during the incubation period.

All test compounds are dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (final concentration
of 2.5%). This concentration of dimethyl sulfoxide inhibits enzyme activity by
approximately 10%. The reference Type V PDE inhibitor zaprinast is evaluated
with each assay.

30 The compounds are tested over concentration range: 0.1, 1, 10, 100 μ M
(n=1), and IC_{50} determinations are made using 5 appropriate concentrations (n=2).

5 As can be seen from the foregoing, the compositions of the present invention are also potent inhibitors of PDE V in mammals. Such activity is useful in the medical arts to reduce smooth muscle cell proliferation and increase pulmonary vasodilation. In certain aspects of the invention, the compounds demonstrate a combination of selective PDE IV and PDE V inhibition and can be used in diseases
10 such as restenosis and related diseases. Such aspects, of course, include administering an effective amount of a compound of the present invention possessing said combination of PDE IV and V inhibitory activities to a mammal in need of such therapy.

15 Following the above procedures, the PDE III, PDE IV and PDE V inhibition for the compounds of Examples 1 and 2, Theophylline and Rolipram were tested and compared. The results are shown the Table I below:

TABLE I

<u>EXAMPLE</u>	<u>PDE IV IC₅₀(μM)</u>	<u>PDE III IC₅₀(μM)</u>	<u>PDE V IC₅₀(μM)</u>
20 1	0.029	135.94	19.0
2	0.440	56.9	0.2
Rolipram	3.7	620	500
Theophylline	321	380	750

25 As can be seen from the foregoing, the inventive compounds provide high levels of PDE-IV inhibition and low levels of PDE-III inhibition. In all cases, the PDE-IV IC₅₀ values were below that of rolipram and the PDE-III and PDE V values were all at levels which are associated with low levels of inhibition.

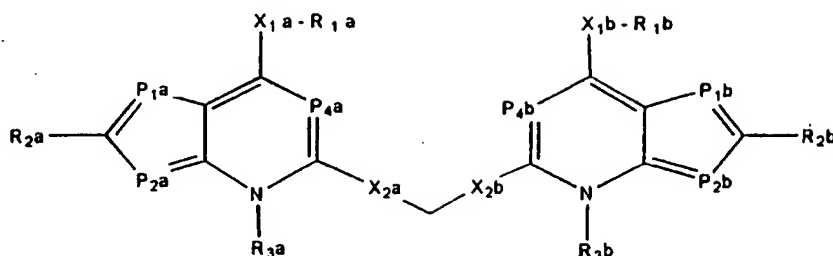
 While the invention has been illustrated with respect to the production and use of particular compounds, it is apparent that variations and modifications of the invention can be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention.

The present invention also provides a method of effecting selective PDE IV inhibition in mammals requiring the same, which comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula I, its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrochloride salts or prodrug forms thereof.

Also provided in the present invention is a method of treating a mammal suffering from a disease state selected from a group consisting of asthma, allergies, inflammation, dementia, atopic diseases, rhinitis, and disease states associated with abnormally high physiological levels of cytokine, comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula I, its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrochloride salts or prodrug forms thereof.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of Formula I,



Formula I

its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrochloride salts, or prodrug forms thereof, wherein:

X_{1a} , X_{1b} are independently selected from -NH and -N-lower alkyl;
 X_{2a} , X_{2b} are optionally present and are independently selected from $S(O)_n$, O, CH_2 , and NH;

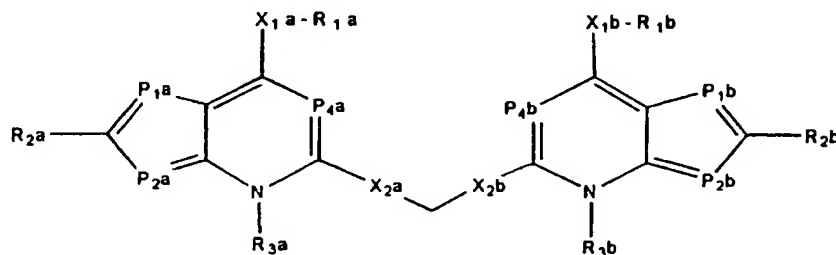
P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} , and P_{4b} are independently selected from N, or CH;

R_{1a} , R_{1b} , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_{3a} and R_{3b} are independently selected from H, C_1 - C_6 alkyl,

C_3 - C_6 branched alkyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, said alkyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, aryl or heteroaryl group(s), said aryl and heteroaryl group(s) being optionally substituted with hydroxy, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, halogen, alkyl, or cycloalkyl; and
 n is an integer from 0 to 2.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein
 X_{1a} and X_{1b} are independently selected from -NH and -NCH₃;
 X_{2a} and X_{2b} are each -S-;
 P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} and P_{4b} are each N;
 R_{1a} and R_{1b} are independently selected from C₄-C₆ cycloalkyl and -CH₂-heteroaryl;
 R_{2a} and R_{2b} are each cyclopropyl; and
 R_{3a} and R_{3b} are independently selected from -C₁-C₆ alkyl.
3. A compound of claim 2 wherein
 X_{1a} and X_{1b} are independently selected from NH and NCH₃;
 X_{2a} and X_{2b} are each -S-;
 P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} and P_{4b} are each N;
 R_{1a} and R_{1b} are independently selected from cyclopentyl and -CH₂-pyridyl;
 R_{2a} and R_{2b} are each cyclopropyl; and
 R_{3a} and R_{3b} are each propyl.
4. A compound of claim 3 selected from
S,S'-methylene-bis-(2-(8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-6-(4-pyridylmethylamino)-2-thio-3H-purine)) tetrahydrochloride; and
S,S'-methylene-bis(6-cyclopentyl-8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-2-thio-3H-purine)dihydrochloride.
5. A compound of claim 4 wherein R_{1a} and R_{1b} are each -CH₂-pyridyl.
6. A pharmaceutical composition of a compound of claim 1.
7. A pharmaceutical composition of a compound of claim 2.

8. A pharmaceutical composition of a compound of claim 3.
9. A pharmaceutical composition of a compound of claim 4.
10. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula I, having the structure:



Formula I

its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrochloride salts, or prodrug forms thereof, wherein:

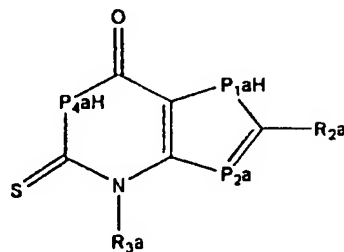
X_{1a} , X_{1b} are independently selected from -NH and -N-lower alkyl;
 X_{2a} , X_{2b} are optionally present and are independently selected from $S(O)_n$, O, CH_2 , and NH;

P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} , and P_{4b} are independently selected from N, or CH;

R_{1a} , R_{1b} , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_{3a} and R_{3b} are independently selected from H, C_1 - C_6 alkyl,

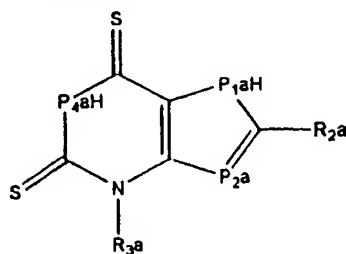
C_3 - C_6 branched alkyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, said alkyl groups being optionally substituted with halogen, aryl or heteroaryl group(s), said aryl and heteroaryl group(s) being optionally substituted with hydroxy, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, halogen, alkyl, or cycloalkyl; and

n is an integer from 0 to 2;
 which comprises:
 (a) treating a compound of Formula A:



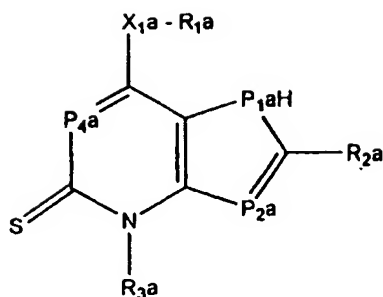
Formula A

wherein P_{1a} , P_{2a} , P_{4a} and R_{3a} are as defined above, with an effective amount of a thionating agent to produce a compound of Formula B:



Formula B

(b) treating a compound of Formula B, with an aminating agent under conditions effective to produce a compound of Formula C:



wherein X_{1a} , R_{1a} , P_{1a} , P_{2a} , R_{2a} , R_{3a} and P_{4a} are as defined above; and

(c) treating a compound of Formula C with silica gel under conditions effective to produce a compound of Formula I.

11. A process of claim 10, wherein

X_{1a} and X_{1b} are independently selected from -NH and -NCH₃;

X_{2a} and X_{2b} are each -S-;

P_{1a} , P_{1b} , P_{2a} , P_{2b} , P_{4a} and P_{4b} are each N;

R_{1a} and R_{1b} are independently selected from C₄-C₅ cycloalkyl and -CH₂-heteroaryl;

R_{2a} and R_{2b} are each cyclopropyl; and

R_{3a} and R_{3b} are independently selected from -C₁-C₆ alkyl.

12. A process of claim 11 wherein the compound of Formula I is selected from

S,S'-methylene-bis-(2-(8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-6-(4-pyridylmethylamino)-2-thio-3H-purine)) tetrahydrochloride; and

S,S'-methylene-bis(6-cyclopentyl-8-cyclopropyl-3-propyl-2-thio-3H-purine)dihydrochloride..

13. A method of effecting PDE IV inhibition in mammals which comprises administering a compound of claim 1.
14. A method of effecting PDE IV inhibition in mammals which comprises administering a compound of claim 2.
15. A method of effecting PDE IV inhibition in mammals which comprises administering a compound of claim 3.
16. A method of effecting PDE IV inhibition in mammals which comprises administering a compound of claim 4.
17. A method of treating a mammal suffering from a disease state selected from a group consisting of allergies, inflammation, atopic diseases such as asthma, and rhinitis, comprising administering a compound of claim 1.
18. A method of treating a mammal suffering from a disease state selected from a group consisting of allergies, inflammation, atopic diseases such as asthma, and rhinitis, comprising administering a compound of claim 2.
19. A method of treating a mammal suffering from a disease state selected from a group consisting of allergies, inflammation, atopic diseases such as asthma, and rhinitis, comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of claim 3.
20. A method of treating a mammal suffering from a disease state selected from a group consisting of allergies, inflammation, atopic diseases such as asthma, and rhinitis, comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of claim 4.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/16286**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(6) :C07D 519/00; A61K 31/52, 31/505, 31/44

US CL :544/276, 277, 280, 253; 546/113, 118, 183, 112

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 544/276, 277, 280, 253; 546/113, 118, 183

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CAS Online

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	LEONARD et al. Controlled interaction between Nucleic Acid Bases. Intramolecular Stacking Interactions between Two Adenine Rings. 13 June 1973, Vol. 95, pages 4010-4016. See entire document.	1-20

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
B earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 DECEMBER 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

03 FEB 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

MARK L. BERCH

Telephone No. (703) 308-1235